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Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [80]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 12TH, 1906.

Mr. GERSHON STEWART, at the annual dinner of the China Association, was right in saying that public curiosity always turns its searchlight upon that gathering, "that people may gain some knowledge upon questions they hear about outside, but upon which they have no definite means of gathering accurate knowledge." He might have added that sometimes that appetite for accurate knowledge is left unsated, and that often its food fails to nourish it by reason of maldigestion. There are evidences in some of the London press comments that Mr. GUNDY's remarks were not thoroughly assimilated; and the following extract from the *Globe*, which paper always takes a keen interest in the Far East, seems to us to make too much of Sir ERNEST SATOW's polite but diplomatic reference to his successor's task:

"That powerful organisation, the China Association, has rarely held its annual banquet under more auspicious circumstances than was the case last night. Among the experts in Far Eastern affairs who listened to the address delivered by Mr. Gundy from the chair, there cannot have been one whose mind was free from misgiving about the weakened aspect now presented by British influence at Peking. Sir Ernest Satow, cautious diplomatist as he is, gave notice to this wholly justifiable nervousness when declaring that the position of the British representative at Peking—the position he himself occupied until quite recently—has become one of 'extreme difficulty.' Two Court intrigues, each most hostile to our rights, political and commercial, are being cleverly and persistently engineered. The one is, as Mr. Gundy very clearly demonstrated, the introduction of a wedge into the Maritime Customs, which must eventually subvert Chinese for British control. This process is already in active operation, and it would not be in the least surprising were Sir Robert not to hand in his resignation sooner than put up with the insulting humiliations sure to be inflicted on him by his Chinese colleagues. The second

anti-English plot at Peking is the pretence made of a virtuous resolve to suppress the use of opium. The real object aimed at is to oust Indian competition from a lucrative branch of industry, and that purpose is actually sought to be accomplished by the co-operation of the anti-opium fanatics in England. The Peking possessors of superior morality already acknowledge the stupendous nature of the task they have undertaken, and were the importations of the Indian drug to cease, discovery would quickly be made that the consumption of opium in China rests on the same moral grounds as the consumption of alcohol in European countries."

It is a pity that the public curiosity to which Mr. GERSHON STEWART alluded, and which might be made a healthy factor in securing stronger political support at Home, should be treated to such mares'-nests. Sir ERNEST SATOW would be amused to learn of his "wholly justifiable nervousness", and we are sure he did not mean that British influence at Peking now presented a weakened aspect. Sir JOHN JORDAN is a trustworthy successor, and if there be any weakness about it, it is caused by the excessive nervousness of some who have been crying "wolf" too often. The very function of the China Association encourages the latter symptom of weakness; its raison d'être is practically that of an alarm-clock, and sometimes it may be a little over-wound, or for want of cleaning, even go off prematurely. With a membership of nearly eight hundred, and election thereto less difficult than to the Hongkong or Shanghai Clubs, it is not to be wondered at that its voice is not always the voice of dignity and diplomacy as manifested by men like Sir Ernest Satow. At Shanghai, for instance, where the conditions of foreign life are so peculiarly involved, zeal has sometimes outrun discretion, and the proceedings have appeared less dignified and businesslike than they usually are in the calmer precincts of the Hongkong branch. At these proceedings in London, we note that Mr. GUNDY reduced the charges against the new Chinese Commissioners to charges of intent; and so we are able to reconcile our position with his. Whereas, however, he prefers contention at the outset (over mere indications) to "more serious contention in the end", we have been putting our faith in the certainty that, given serious cause, the British Government will put its foot down as firmly as it has had to do in the past. It is amazing to us that a man of Mr. GUNDY's experience should ask, or expect, that China "should adhere in spirit" and in letter to a distinct agreement. Adherence in spirit has never been shown by the Chinese towards any of our agreements, as he well knows, and his words were therefore a merely ornamental peroration. What we ask, and expect, is our "pound of flesh", and though we do not mean the unflattering Shylock implication, we believe that in spite of what the *Globe* has called this "wholly justifiable nervousness", we are going to get it, even though there be "more serious contention in the end". To read carefully the speeches at this dinner is to see that practically the speakers are in just the same position they occupied at the previous assembly, and though there is a general suggestion that Great Britain's position vis-a-vis China is now much weaker, it would be hard to lay a definitive finger on any difference greater than that between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. This is the old, disheartening feature of all relations with China, but Sir ERNEST SATOW in office, and Sir JOHN JORDAN after him, know better than to show nervousness, which very nervousness, we maintain, is the only weakness apparent, and we say therefore that it is not wholly justifiable. Still, we would not blame our alarm-clock for making a noise, and we can heartily endorse the Chairman's prediction that there is plenty of occupation still ahead for the China Association.

Second Lieutenant C. F. Smith, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Hongkong, has been promoted lieutenant after two years' service. The *Norwich Freeman* demands the recall of M. Bakhtoff as a person totally unfitted to represent Russian interests in Tokyo. It is reported that Che Nien-tao, who was attached to the Chinese Commissioners who visited Europe, has been appointed to succeed Wang Tai-si as the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James. Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia is not given much chance to marry the actress with whose name he was recently coupled in the papers. The *Lokalanzeiger* says he has been ordered for service in South West Africa, and has probably left by now. Early yesterday morning fire broke out in a dwelling house at 261 Queen's Road West. The overheating of a stove is said to have set fire to a tin of kerosene. The brigade turned out, but their services were not required as the inmates quelled the outbreak, very little damage being done.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., agents for the Royal Insurance Co., have forwarded us a pretty calendar, a blotter and a pocket almanac and diary for the New Year.

Sir Mortimer Durand, whose retirement from the British Embassy at Washington was anticipated by our London correspondent, has announced that he means to abandon the public service altogether.

Engineer Captain John Fielder has been appointed to H.M.S. *Tenar* for the appointment of Chief Engineer at the naval yard. This officer has served in the department since July, 1877, when he was appointed assistant engineer, and he reached his present rank 18 months ago. He passed through the Royal School of Naval Architecture and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order are gazetted: Members, Fifth Class:—Lieutenants Horace Leonard Kemble and Sir Victor Audley Falconer Macdonald (Scotts Guards). Hon. Commanders:—Colonel Tadayoshi Satow and Lieut.-Colonel Kaseo Watanabe, Imperial Japanese Army. Hon. Members, Fourth Class:—Captains Kunihiro Shimizu and Shojiro Tanaka, Imperial Japanese Army.

M. Briand, French Minister of Public Instruction, has explained the effect of the Separation law in an interview. The Church will retain the use of its churches, but not the ownership. The Church property, valued at £15,000,000 will be sequestrated, and the income will be used by the Finance Minister as he thinks fit. The Radical Left in the French Chamber has passed a resolution condemning the Government's interpretation of the separation Act, and demanding the alienation of Church property.

That quotations are sometimes dangerous to those who use them is notorious. Mr. T. Allen Moxon points out that "Dr." Clifford concluded his condemnation of the Archbishop with the emphatic exhortation, "Awake! arise! or be for ever fallen!" "I wonder," he says, "if the learned doctor was aware that he was quoting Milton's 'Paradise Lost' (book 1, line 429), and that he was using the expression in which Satan (in the words of Milton) exhorted his fellow fallen angels to rise and engage in implacable warfare against the Almighty?"

By the selection as Swedish Minister in Japan of a man with special commercial qualifications, and the proposed appointment by the Swedish Government of Commercial Attaches in Berlin, Shanghai, and Buenos Ayres there is every indication that commercial affairs will be made the object of special attention on the part of the Swedish Government. One of the most influential business men in Stockholm (a brother of the Minister to Japan above referred to) has just started with a small party of financiers and commercial friends for the Far East, and will, it is stated, visit Siam and Japan for the purpose of developing industries in which they are interested.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. G. P. Lamont, auctioneer, offered for sale by public auction the remaining portion of the reclamation to sub-sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Section D of Marine Lot No. 225, with houses Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Connaught Road West, and Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15, New Market Street, thereon (subject to a mortgage to secure \$95,000 and interest and to a second mortgage to secure \$20,000 and interest), and the right of erecting and maintaining a pier in, upon and over the Crown foreshore and Crown land covered with water, opposite Sutherland Street with each portion (if any) of the pier lately known as Permanent Pier No. 3 remaining upon each lot. The first lot was bought by Mr. Kwok Yik-ting for \$130,000, while Mr. Chan Ki-to secured the second lot for \$8,000. Mr. H. K. Holmes was the vendor's solicitor.

From the fact that he left over a million sterling it may be assumed that the late Earl of Mansfield saw to it that his servants served him as well as was demanded by his ancestor the first Earl. This nobleman had occasion to dismiss his coachman, and importuned for a "character," wrote as follows: "The bearer, John—, has served me for three years in the capacity of coachman. He is an able driver and a very sober man. I discharged him because he cheated me." A day or two later the man returned to thank his old master for the help he had afforded in getting him a new birth. How had the testimonial helped him? Lord Mansfield wished to know. The new master had observed that ability to drive and sobriety were the qualities he required in a coachman. As for the cheating, "I'm a Yorkshireman, and I'll be hanged if you cheat me," said the new employer.

It is the rule, according to Chinese authorities, that on the Empress Dowager's birthday the judges shall not inflict the law on criminals. The watchman and the local police of a certain street in Shantung, Canton, decided to rest a little and enjoy themselves on the last anniversary. Evidently aware of this, a gang of ten robbers broke into the house of a wealthy man, stole a good many of his belongings and decamped. He went to the Central Police Station and reported the outrage. The usual guardians of the peace were then sent for and asked to give a report of their doings. When they said that it was the anniversary of the Empress' birthday, and that therefore no one would think of doing anything to bring themselves within the grip of the law, the Mandarin said he would show them whether that were so or not. He ordered the resident rioters to give the watchman and the police of the street five hundred blows of the bamboo, which was done on the spot.

We cannot admire President Roosevelt's literary taste as we admire his politics. He disapproved of "Better faithful than famous," as the motto for his bust, and suggested this elegant substitute: "Do not flinch, do not fail, but hit the line hard." Perhaps it means more to Americans than it does to others.

The Local Government Board inspector, who held the inquiry into the administration of the Poplar Workhouse, states in his report that Mr. Crooks, M.P., and Mr. Lansbury must be held in no small degree responsible for the effect of a policy which has led to the pauperisation of great numbers of the inhabitants of the district, and to an increase of the expenditure, which has inflicted such hardship on struggling tradesmen and others. They have done much public work in Poplar, but they cannot be wholly exonerated from a certain responsibility for the kind of misdoings of some of their colleagues.

Arrangements have apparently been completed for the establishment of a new mail steamship line to the Australian Colonies, the signatories being representatives of the well-known firms of Messrs. Sir William Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Messrs. Beardmore and Co., Messrs. Sir James Laing and Sons, Limited, and Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Co., Limited. The foregoing firms have subscribed a large portion of the necessary capital of the new company, which is thus very industrially backed. The public will, it is understood, be asked to subscribe for the balance of the capital.

Owing to His Excellency the Governor's unfortunate illness, it is notified in the H.K.V.C. that there will be no official opening of the New Volunteer Headquarters but, with His Excellency's sanction, Major Pritchard and the Volunteer Officers, N.C.O.'s and men will be at home to their friends on Saturday, December 15th, from 4.30 to 6 p.m. Members of the Corps are requested to attend in uniform. By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott Moncrieff and officers, the Band of the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment will attend.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, the "silver-tongued orator from Nebraska" and prospective candidate for the United States Presidency, had a trying experience during his recent visit to the Japanese Pantheon at Shiba Park, Tokyo. It was the first Japanese temple that Mr. Bryan had ever visited, and he was accompanied by several dignitaries of the municipality, who had come to act as his escort of honour. At the door of the shrine the Japanese gentlemen began to remove their shoes, according to the inexorable custom of the country. Mr. Bryan stooped and pulled off his "rubber-soles," and was horrified to find that most of the great toe and part of the second toe of one foot were protruding from its sock. There was no help for it; the American statesman, with his guard of honour and the dignity of a great country upon him, had to patter over the bronze floors of the temple with two toes exposed. "Never have I felt the lack of dignity so much as on that occasion," confessed Mr. Bryan afterwards when recounting the experience.

The political atmosphere of Berlin has been buzzing with rumours of a Chancellor crisis, but it would seem that an intrigue for the downfall of Prince von Bismarck has been unsuccessful. Since the day of Prince von Bismarck's seizure in the Reichstag reports have been assiduously circulated that the Chancellor would be replaced in the near future by a successor selected from the Prussian Civil Service, or by a general bearing an historic name. The leaders of the Court *Camarilla* are said to aim at replacing him by a Chancellor who is inexperienced in State affairs, and consequently incapable of filling the position which Prince von Bismarck has occupied with considerable success. The object of the *Camarilla* is endeavouring to replace Prince von Bismarck by an ineffectual successor is to remove from office a Chancellor over whom they have no influence, and to put in his place a weaker Chancellor whom they could practically control, and thus secure for themselves a predominant position in Germany. "Nevertheless," writes one newspaper, "the *Camarilla* has apparently failed to reckon with the Kaiser's shrewdness, for intrigues of this kind simply disgust him as soon as he notices the least sign that they are being spun."

SUPREME COURT BUSINESS.

When their Lordships took their seats in the Supreme Court yesterday morning a quarter of an hour later than the time appointed for the hearing of the case, the Chief Justice apologised for the delay in these words:—"I very much regret to have kept the Court waiting, but it is impossible to carry on the business of the Court decently and in order under existing arrangements of the Bench." Though not very clear from his Lordship's utterance, the inference to be drawn is that their Lordships are overworked at present.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, December 11th.

Before MR. T. SEECOMBE SMITH (First Police Magistrate).

EXCESS PASSENGERS.

Chan Tso, cargo boat master, was fined \$100 for carrying 34 passengers in excess of the licensed number.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

An Indian was charged with being drunk and incapable, and with breaking a tramcar window. From the evidence it appeared that defendant mistook the window for the door and put his head through the glass. Fined \$2 on the first charge, and ordered to pay \$8 compensation on the second. Being unable to furnish this amount, defendant was sentenced to fourteen days in jail.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]
CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS
FEARED.LONDON, December 11th.
A constitutional crisis is feared, as the Commons have rejected all the House of Lords' amendments to the Education Bill.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

LONDON, December 11th.
The Pope has forbidden the French clergy to obey the Worship law.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

LONDON, December 11th.
The Nobel peace prize has been awarded to President Roosevelt.

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

SINGAPORE, December 11th.
The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrive here on the P. & O. s.s. *Devonka* on February 1st, and leave the same day for Hongkong.

They are due again at Singapore on their return journey on February 14th.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

MORE CASUALTIES.

Tokyo, December 11th.
The number of casualties in the Tokyo Bay disaster has proved greater than at first reported. Sixty-four bodies have been recovered, and eleven are still missing. There were only forty survivors.

All the 115 men crowded into a 48-foot sampan, and at the first puff of wind, the overloaded craft sank with awful suddenness.

THE KIANGSU FAMINE.

SHANGHAI, December 11th.
Tuan Fang has thanked the Shanghai Famine Committee and foreigners generally, emphasised the increasing intensity of the distress and promised co-operation in relief work.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE
NEGOTIATIONS.LONDON, December 9th.
St. Petersburg reports that the Russo-Japanese negotiations concerning commercial and fishing conventions are progressing most slowly, and the Russians complain that the Japanese are unco-operative, and make impossible proposals.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, December 9th.
The match between the South Africans and England, ended in a draw, with one try each.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, December 9th.
A special correspondent of the "Times" now in San Francisco, deprecates the whole agitation against the Japanese, and characterises it as causeless, artificial and wicked and solely due to the agitation of the labourites, the Japanese being humiliated in a thousand ways. The Japanese are patient but assaults by them are becoming rather frequent, and the situation appears to be dangerous.

With reference to a test case in San Francisco, the Education Board contends that although it has been decided to send Asiatics to a special oriental school, everything will be conducted in a similar manner to the other schools, the oriental receiving the same educational privileges as other children.

Idealism finds small scope for expression in the drab surroundings of the average workman's habitation. Nor can it be pretended that the middle-class householder in England expresses his idealism, as a rule, in the adornment of his home, which is generally a monument of frightful realism erected to his respectability, his conventionality, his ostentation, and all those other virtues which compound the Philistine Englishman. Yet in the recesses of their minds there is a striving after artistic expression which must find its way to the surface. They wish to give voice to a dim perception of something nobler in life than eating, drinking, and horsehair furniture. So they betake themselves to the rudimentary means that lie nearest to hand: the mechanism of his mouth organ to the concertina, to song, and—most fearful of all—the clerk or shopman to his second-hand piano.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, December 11th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

APPLICATION FOR A RE-HEARING.
The application for a re-hearing of the criminal charge against Hyat Ali Shah, of the Hongkong and Singapore Royal Garrison Artillery,—of which he was found guilty by Mr. Gompertz, then First Police Magistrate—again came before their Honours, Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. A. G. Wise (Puisne Judge). Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. Hartman, from the office of Mr. O. D. Thomson) appeared for appellant and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Bosley, Crown Solicitor), appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Slade said that the evidence on which the Magistrate decided that case was to be found partly in the depositions and was based partly on the view which he had of the locality. With the object of putting their Lordships in the same position as the magistrate they had had a drawing prepared of the locality.

The Chief Justice—You don't complain of the view which he took—I mean of the visit which he made?

Mr. Slade—We don't know exactly what he did see. He went over there one day with Inspector Macdonald and then suggested that the defence should view the ground. The locality was viewed at different times. It is perfectly impossible to understand this case unless you have a map of the ground, or you see it.

The Chief Justice said it would be as well to read the memorandum which was drawn up for the convenience of both parties. Reads—"We have read the correspondence, which is returned. We observe that the seal of confidence was removed by the Acting Colonial Secretary in his last minute."

Sir Henry Berkeley—I take it that it was removed after I made my objection. I was not aware of that.

The Chief Justice—We merely notice the fact. It would remove the impression that Mr. Slade was referring to confidential.

Sir Henry Berkeley—He was at the time.

Mr. Slade—It gives an explanation of what "confidential" means.

The Chief Justice continued reading—"It will be unnecessary again to refer to this correspondence as no comment by the Government that the case should be heard *de novo* by the Full Court would entitle the Court to hear it unless the usual conditions required by the law were fulfilled, nor is it possible for the Court to entertain the suggestion that the evidence of the accused should be taken before it and incorporated in the evidence actually taken by the Magistrate for the purpose of the motion for re-hearing. This is communicated to the parties for their convenience, prior to the motion for re-hearing coming on on December 11th."

The Chief Justice—I understand the position to be this, that part of the trial consisted of a view of the locality. There is no objection taken to the fact that the view was taken before one party because that was put straight apparently by the other party being present. Am I right in saying that all that was before the decision?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

The Chief Justice—What we have to deal with now is with regard to the materials the Court can have before it with a view to constituting part of the hearing.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am prepared to consent to the map being accepted if the Court is competent to do so.

The Chief Justice—What is the proper way to get to the view of the Magistrate's mind?

Sir Henry Berkeley—There must be a plan of the locality.

The Chief Justice—The difficulty I feel is this. In the magistrate's affidavit it is clear that he received certain evidence at his visit to the locality. He had the little girl there to see if she could climb the wall. That is a material fact of the hearing which the Magistrate had before him. I don't see how we are to get before this Court the facts which the Magistrate had before him. What you object to is any statement made by Mr. Forster with reference to the plan.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes. We cannot consent to that as special evidence.

The Chief Justice—It is not special evidence. We are trying to get before this Court oral and ocular evidence which the Magistrate had. Part of the evidence was that he had the little girl against the wall.

After discussion.

The Chief Justice remarked that the procedure seemed to have been regular.

The Puisne Judge disagreed. He did not say that the proceedings were regular but he was not prepared to state that they were irregular.

A consultation took place between their Lordships, and the Chief Justice announced that they would consider the point. They retired to chambers.

On their return.

The Chief Justice said that they were agreed apart from the facts of the case, that neither the plan nor the affidavit was acceptable evidence. The only possible way for the Court to put itself in the same position as the Magistrate was to view the locality.

After further discussion.

The Chief Justice said they would view the place accompanied by the two solicitors and would be shown what each party was shown.

Mr. Slade—May I suggest to your Lordship the points to look for?

The Chief Justice—No. We shall try to look at the place with the eyes of the Magistrate. Mr. Slade—May I express the hope that you won't look at it with the eyes of the Magistrate (laughter).
The hearing was adjourned till 17th inst.

NEW BROOM AT THE POLICE COURT.

Judging by yesterday's proceedings at the Police Court, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith's predecessors cannot have been so punctilious as he. The cases themselves were unimportant, though numerous, but our reporter took notes of the following series of dialogues:

"Why is Marguerite not here?" his Worship asked Mr. Kong Sing who appeared for the complainant in an assault case, "Marguerite" being a witness.

Mr. Kong Sing—She works at Powell's and cannot get leave to attend, your Worship.

His Worship—The case is so unimportant that she cannot come up.

Mr. Kong Sing—She cannot get leave.

His Worship—That is what you say. I've heard that tale before. She had better come up.

Mr. Kong Sing—The case does not come on till eleven, your Worship.

His Worship—Then it can stand over till then, and perhaps the parties may be able to arrive at a settlement.

Another case called on was one in which Inspector Coysh summoned a baker at 364 Queen's Road Central for having an unclean bakehouse.

Prosecutor could not be found, and his Worship asked the usher, "Where is Inspector Coysh?"

Usher—Not here at present, your Worship.

His Worship—I know that. Where is he?

Usher—I don't know.

Later the Inspector arrived, and his Worship said—This summons was called on at half past ten and you were not here; how do you account for that?

Inspector Coysh—I beg your Worship's pardon, but the summons was fixed for 11 o'clock.

His Worship—Will you kindly look at that paper and say whether you're right, and I'm wrong.

The Inspector, on perusing the summons, admitted that the appointed hour was 10.30 a.m., but stated that summonses were usually taken at eleven o'clock.

His Worship—Then why weren't you here? You are not going to treat me in this way. A summons fixed for 10.30 has got to be taken at 10.30.

Inspector Coysh—I was here at 10.30.

His Worship—You were not in this Court as you ought to have been.

After proceeding with the case his Worship discovered that the defendant was not present, but another man whom Mr. Kong Sing said was equally responsible.

Mr. Kong Sing—If your Worship will adjourn the case I will call the defendant.

His Worship—I am not going to put money in your pocket. The defendant ought to be here.

Mr. Kong Sing—This man is responsible, your Worship.

His Worship—To whom? To this Court? I can only punish the licensee. What is the good of this dummy coming before me? He has committed no offence. You ought to pay him instead of his paying you for coming up here. (To the interpreter) Tell him to go away.

Mr. Kong Sing—I don't appear for the licensee, your Worship. I'm not instructed by him.

His Worship—You'd better retire.

A Court usher was then called to prove service of the writ after which a fine of \$50, the full penalty, was imposed.

BAZAAR IN THE CITY HALL.

The annual bazaar in the interests of the Asilo de la Sainte Enfance was held yesterday in the City Hall. There was as usual a fine display of pretty and useful specimens of the needlework of the orphan children, and not unattractively these attracted considerable attention from the lady visitors. Besides the many stalls devoted to the productions of the children, there was a flower stall, given by Mrs. Tomkins, and a refreshment stall to which a number of ladies contributed. H.E. the Governor was unable to be present and bestow his patronage personally, as he had done on former occasions, but other distinguished visitors attended and gave the stallholders an opportunity of doing business. Music was supplied by the Baluchi Band and the proceedings during the afternoon were fairly animated. The stallholders were: Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Vaughan-Lee, Mrs. Chitty, Mrs. Polles, Mrs. White, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Master, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Grimble, Mrs. Bateson Wright, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Tomkins, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Gray Scott, Mrs. Kruger, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Dowley, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. H. Lamont, Mrs. Berkeley, Miss Vernon, Miss Hooper, Miss D. Hooper, Miss Shaw, Miss Master, Miss O'Sullivan, Miss Hazland, Mrs. Grace, Miss MacDonald, Mrs. Jossan, Mrs. Andrew Forbes, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Tooker, Mrs. Carter and Miss MacDonald.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Riojus Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 9th inst., and is expected here about the 25th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and left again at 10 a.m., some day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 10 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Vancouver at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 10th inst.

The S.N.K. str. *Shanwan* arrived at New York on 28th Nov.

The str. *Pleides* sailed from Meji for Manila 11th Dec.

The str. *Hyades* sailed from Pacific Coast to Muroran (Daiyu) and Chinwan-tao on 9th Dec.

The str. *Tremont* left Yokohama for Pacific Coast on 5th Dec.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on December 11th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided, and there were also present, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar General, Dr. H. McFarlane, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chin-pak, Mr. Fung Woon-hun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

PAINT IN LIEU OF LIMEWASH.
INSPECTOR CONOLLY wrote asking if the Board would accept painting of the internal surface of the walls of bakehouses in lieu of limewashing if the walls were scrubbed with hot water and soap during the limewashing periods.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH recommended that the suggestion be adopted in bakehouses, dairies and laundries. In the case of opium dens, he thought it would be better to require limewashing.

Mr. HOOPER moved—I think paint, which is kept clean, is preferable to so-called limewash. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—Do the bakehouse keepers prefer to have the walls painted?

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—Painting is certainly better than whitewashing.

Members agreed to adopt the Medical Officer's suggestion.

THE WELL IN STANLEY STREET.
Further correspondence was submitted relative to the closing of the well in Stanley Street.

Messrs. Cawsey, Pallen and Co. in asking the Board to reconsider its decision asserted that the water was not used for potable purposes.

Regarding the fact of the Medical Officer of Health having seen a man drink the water before his face, it appeared from inquiries made by the writers that the couple in question drank some to show the harmlessness of it. The man was not in any way worse for the drink. He was enjoying perfect health as the Board could ascertain by commanding his presence. There were two foreigners living on the premises, but they used only pipe water, while Chinese as a rule were not addicted to swallowing cold water. In conclusion the writer stated that the injury to life and valuable property possible in the event of a fire in consequence of shutting out a handy supply of non-injurious water was their only apology for troubling the honourable Board.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH reported—I have seen this well and see no grounds for recommending the Board to revise its decision. The well is over 30 feet deep, and is in a yard from which there would be no escape in case of fire except through the burning house. I cannot imagine, therefore, any one staying there to haul buckets up from the well to put out the fire as it would be at the risk of their lives. It is impossible to prevent the water being used for potable purposes, and the bacteriologist reports that it is unfit for that purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved—The Government analyst having reported this water fit to drink, I am opposed to its being closed. In a further minute he said—

Of late there have been one or two instances where the reports of the Government Analyst and the Government Bacteriologist in regard to well water have differed. In these cases the Board have (by narrow majorities) given precedence to the report of the bacteriologist. Now this is totally opposed to the practice which prevails in England under similar conditions where Courts of Summary Jurisdiction pay greater regard to chemical than to bacteriological examination, and will without doubt continue to do so until by accumulated experience and increased knowledge bacteriologists become more in accord and are more precise in expressing their opinions. A magistrate in England is not impressed with the importance of the presence of the *Bacillus coli communis* when he hears of its ubiquitous character and that scarcely any two bacteriologists agree as to what is the *Bacillus coli*. The presence of so-called *coliform* organisms alone is not sufficient to condemn a water supply and the number of micro organisms in food is of no importance whatever. Milk usually contains about 3,000,000 in one cubic centimetre (16 drops). Cream about eight million is the same quantity; it is the kind that is of importance. Harmless *coliform* bacteria abound everywhere. It is probable that some of them are actually conducive to robust health. An infant fed on sterilized milk does not thrive as well as one fed on a sterilized milk though of course it runs less risk of mortality from milk borne disease. Before it can be stated that the *Bacillus coli communis* is present a crucial system of tests must be applied. The *Bacillus coli communis* is not in itself harmful, but the presence in large numbers of this organism is usually held to be proof of sewage contamination. In Hongkong however where the wells are shallow, the climate favourable (no winter to check growth) and rice bowls are frequently dipped into the well itself (affording the *Bacilli* food), the number of micro organisms must, owing to the facilities for multiplication, always be large but for the same reason not necessarily dangerous. No shallow well even in England will pass a bacteriological test. Evidence is to sickness from drinking a well water would be strong evidence of pollution, but no local evidence of this nature has hitherto been forthcoming. The *Bacillus coli communis* is often found in water above suspicion of pollution and where chemical analysis shows it to be of the highest standard of purity. In such cases the presence of the organism has no significance. It would be interesting therefore to know the results of bacterioscopic examinations of wells at the Peak so as to get an idea of the character of local well waters in uncongested districts, also what would be likely to

occur to the *Bacilli* of a well water which has been heated to the temperature at which the Chinese prepare their food. It is certainly better from a sanitary point of view in a community where the water supply is intermittent to allow the people to draw their supplies from wells which are sufficiently pure to satisfy the tests of chemical analysis than to force the population to have recourse to contaminated surface water. I may mention that my facts in the foregoing minute are taken from the published works of recognized authorities.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—I am still of opinion that the well should not be closed.

The PRESIDENT—We must come to some finality on this matter. It was discussed by the Board last meeting or the meeting before, and the Board came to the decision that the well must be closed. Another letter has been received from the owners of the property which I had to submit to the Board. I move the Board adhere to its former decision.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved an amendment that the well be left open. He said when the matter was previously brought up before the Board there appeared to be very few of the members who understood the meaning of the bacteriologist's report. He had read the subject up since and had made a minute throwing a good deal of light on the subject, but which it appeared had not been circulated. If it was intended to put the motion to the Board he asked permission for the Secretary to read his minute, or to be allowed to read it himself.

The PRESIDENT—Your minute is being circulated.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Will your adjourn this matter till next meeting?

The PRESIDENT—I don't think it's necessary.

Mr. HOOPER—I think we should have the value of all the evidence obtainable before we adjourn.

The PRESIDENT—I did not receive the minute until yesterday. If a danger exists while the well is open it should be closed.

Mr. HOOPER—There can be no great danger when the water is reported potable. I certainly think the matter should be allowed to stand over. Members agreed.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.
Mr. F. F. FROST, Government analyst, reported having examined four samples of water from the public supply, the result of the examination showing that the water was of excellent quality.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—A bacteriological examination should be made in future as recently in two or three cases the Board based its decisions on the report of the bacteriologist.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—I have more faith in analytical than bacteriological examinations.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Both examinations should be made.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I agree with Mr. Lau Chu-pak that bacteriological examinations are necessary.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.
For the week ending November 3rd the death rate per 1,000 per annum of the British, foreign and Chinese community, excluding the army and navy, was 25.5, while for the week following it was 22.6 as against 14.9 for the corresponding week of last year.

ANOTHER RINDERPEST OUTBREAK.
The PRESIDENT—Since the agenda was circulated a report has been received from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reporting an outbreak of Rinderpest at the Dairy Farm premises, Pokfulam. Out of 20 cattle only one has been found in health. I have seen Mr. Gibson since he headed in his report. He visited the premises again to-day and states that in his opinion the disease is the same as that which attacked the cattle of the French Priests. I move that the Board declare the No. 5 shed of the Dairy Farm an infected area, that the cattle be slaughtered and that the Governor-in-Council be recommended to pay compensation as allowed under section 51. It is most important that we should try and limit this as far as possible from other cattle.

Mr. HOOPER seconded, and the motion was carried.

AN INSANITARY PLACE.
Mr. HOOPER—Before we disperse, Mr. President, I should like to ask whether your attention has been called to an article in an evening paper pointing out the serious insanitary condition of drains leading from the slaughter house at West Point, and what steps have been taken.

The PRESIDENT—The article has been referred to the Surveyor who has been asked to report. As soon as the report is received it will be circulated.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
The monthly competition for the Robertson Perseus Cup was held at Happy Valley from the 8th to 10th December, 1906. The following returns were made—

ROBERTSON PERSEUS CUP.			
Mr. A. Gittins	76	2	74
S. P. H. G. Wilson, R.N.	87	11	76
Mr. E. J. Grist	79	1	78
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Aitken	84	3	81
Mr. T. S. Forrest	79	4	83
Mr. P. B. Norris	85	5	83
Mr. C. H. Gale	97	13	84
Mr. B. Miller	95	10	85
Mr. T. C. Gray	97	9	88
Dr. C. Forsyth	101	10	91
(26 entries).			
POOL.			
S. P. H. G. Wilson, R.N.	87	11	76
Mr. E. J. Grist	79	1	78
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Aitken	84	3	81
Mr. T. S. Forrest	79	4	83
Mr. C. H. Gale	97	13	84
Mr. T. C. Gray	95	10	85
Mr. T. C. Gray	97	9	88
(34 entries).			
Winner of Cup.			
Winner of Pool.			

The next Quarterly Meeting will be held at Happy Valley from the 15th to 17th December, 1906.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokyo, Nov. 25th.

"POST-BELLUM" ENTERPRISE.

How often has the reader of foreign newspapers in Japan run across the above much-used phrase? In the Japanese Press its equivalent is used on all occasions, oftentimes rather inappropriately, as if the phrase had come to possess a special adjectival signification. Twelve months ago, or shortly after the conclusion of the war, few persons in Japan would have predicted any particular boom in business, such as was witnessed after the China-Japan war, with disastrous results to many individuals but perhaps with benefit to the nation as a whole. The fact that Japan received no indemnity from Russia was not only considered a loss to the country of so much money, but it was almost universally believed that it would seriously affect the development of trade, such as ought to follow the war, if Japan were to receive the advantages of her conquest. Little account was taken at the time of the way Japan's credit abroad had expanded in consequence of the war, which made all the difference in the post-bellum situation as compared with the period following the China-Japan war, and which enables her to-day, depleted as her finances are, apparently, by the war, to wage commercial battle with all comers. The phenomenon requires some explanation.

FOUR THOUSAND NEW COMPANIES.

Official figures that have been published are more convincing still, showing the actual expansion that trade and industry has undergone since the war. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce reported in October that the number of new companies formed between the months of September 1905 and September 1906 was 3,893. Their total capital was over 700 million yen, and the capital newly raised in the subsequent two months, September and October last, was 187 million yen. The aggregate increase is therefore since the war some 900 million yen. How the capital is distributed was shown by the Tokyo *Asahi* in a recent article showing the amount invested during the year ending August 1906, the following interesting table being given:—

	Newly Established.	Aggregate since war.	Total.
Banks	23,890,000	29,599,250	53,489,250
Insurance	8,853,000	20,759,050	29,612,050
Electric	58,390,000	15,789,000	74,179,000
Mining	33,670,000	3,559,000	37,229,000
Marine Products	5,625,000	—	5,625,000
Railways	27,570,000	84,074,800	111,644,800
Manufacturing Industries	76,581,000	44,382,000	120,963,000
Mercantile Marine	5,000,000	18,400,000	23,400,000
Insurance	11,000,000	8,999,000	19,999,000
Commercial and Miscellaneous	28,789,000	10,813,150	39,602,150
Totals	241,147,000	277,753,250	518,900,250

AUTHORISED AND WORKING CAPITAL.

To those fairly familiar with the financial position of Japan a study of the above table will prompt the simple question: where is the money to come from? It is not to be supposed that this seven hundred or nine hundred millions of capital will be called up all at once, yet it ought to be presumed that if the money were required the demand could be met. But this is a question, and it is here that Japan's increased credit among foreign financiers is of the highest value to the nation—in a financial sense only, and as far as the satisfaction of her financial needs by foreign capital can be said to be a benefit to the nation. Both optimistic and pessimistic views of Japan's future in this connection are held by prominent Japanese financiers. The pessimist need for capital in all directions, by government and people, is breaking down that barrier which both the spirit of the government and the laws of the country have hitherto maintained against foreign interests. Japan cannot develop quickly enough, without assistance, to enter the competition for trade about which she is so keen, and the force of circumstances is at present doing what reasoning has failed to do in the past score of years, —opening the country to economic influences from without. In this sense, no less than in the mere fact that she possesses a strong army and navy, Japan has entered the comity of nations and must henceforward be influenced by them and they by her. This relation is the new capital and may prevent a repetition of the financial troubles which followed the war of 1894-5.

THE PROLETARIAT.

The Hibiyu Park demonstrations in this City which followed the signing of the Portsmouth treaty and the recent outbreak on the part of the lower classes against the increase of the tram fares in Tokyo are good examples of the responsibilities the proletariat of Japan take upon themselves occasionally. It is a peculiar fact that when these classes show their temper the forces of law and order seem for the time being quite overpowered, or if they retaliate, do so with a severity which arouses the indignation of the more peaceful public. To see this state of things in action is sometimes amusing, as on the occasion of the last Imperial review, on the Emperor's birthday. Several thousands of troops were assembled in the Aoyama parade ground and several thousands of interested spectators, admitted by ticket, were standing round the field. There was room for many more, however, and the hungry proletariat kept back in the adjoining roads by the police, began to see injustice in the arrangement of the day. At one spot a broad road runs right into the ground and here the roadway was roped off so that the crowd could not press on to the field. A score of police were lined across the roadway, but one would think that the experience the police have had with the proletariat in the past few years would have led

JUST UNPACKED.—
F. P. CAMERAS

FITTED WITH
ZEISS ANASTIGMAT TESSAR LENS, F. 6.3.
AT MODERATE PRICES.

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEE'S ROAD.

JUST LANDED.

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY
GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$32.00
PER CASE 24 " 34.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

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12 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

them to put up something like substantial barriers. But no, the authority of the law and a thin rope were there, and surely the two powers were sufficient. The crowd behind the rope grew more dense. Those in the rear cried "Forward!" And those in front cried "not back!" but "Forward," too! In a few minutes a scene of the most indescribable and comical confusion was witnessed by the privileged persons in the enclosure, who enjoyed it a good deal more than the review. The police roared and waved their sheathed swords, pushed, hit, and prodded. They darted here and there, as one within, more daring than the rest, crept through somebody's legs and rushed among the delighted privileged crowd. It was funny to see an enraged policeman wildly gesticulating and roaring for one man to come back while a dozen more were creeping, in behind him! The gallant police were in deadly earnest, and fought to the last leg, but they had to give way; they were swallowed up in a surging mass and in less than five minutes from the time the first man crept through, Tokyo humanity had asserted itself and there was no longer a barrier against the Emperor's loyal subjects.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Following is the Directors' statement of the liabilities and assets of the Company, and the profit and loss account for the half year, ended September 30th, 1906.—[For convenience we have omitted decimal fractions].

The gross profits of the Company for the past half year amount to Yen 2,890,899 out of which there has been paid:

Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property	Yen 804,332
Insurance fund	358,492
Ships' structural repair fund	483,798
	Yen 1,646,612

leaving a balance of Yen 2,227,799 including Yen 883,403 brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that Yen 62,219 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to Yen 2,383,023; and that Yen 71,358 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of ten per cent., together with two per cent. as Special Dividend, thus making twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 1,320,000.

The Balance, Yen 774,212, will be carried forward to the next account.

REIMPEI KONDO,

Chairman.

Head Office, Tokyo, November 23rd, 1906.

At the annual meeting, the Chairman said in substance that in the beginning of this year a large number of steamers were released from the Government service and there was a large surplus in shipping as compared with cargo. In spite of the consequent competition in reducing fare rates, the company, fortunately, did not suffer as much as was expected. But so long as the increase of cargo was not equal to the increase of shipping, which amounted to more than 300,000 tons, he did not believe that the freight rate would be brought to the normal standard. After the China-Japan war there was a time when the Company had to go without making any dividend. Owing to that bitter experience, the Company had instituted the dividend equalization fund, now amounting to Yen 3,700,000. In the event of difficult times in future, Mr. Kondo believed that the Company would be able to maintain the dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. The Company, moreover, was endeavouring to extend its business and improve steamship accommodations as far as possible. Referring in conclusion to Far Eastern navigation, Mr. Kondo said that the Company's Yangtze service was keenly contested by the British, French, German and other ship-owners. He former vent so far as to object to the N. Y. K. using the MoBain jetty, which the Company had purchased. The British contended that the Japanese vessels should not be allowed to anchor in the British Concession. In short, the foreigners were inclined, after the late war, to overestimate the importance of everything Japanese. It was no exaggeration to say that every action of the Company was keenly watched by foreigners. The Company, therefore, ought to be extremely cautious and circumspect in taking any measure.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LTD.TALKING
MACHINES

RECORDS.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

MUSIC:

LATEST COMIC OPERA SCORES
AND
DANCE MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. 116
DODWELL & CO. v. E. J. MOSS.

At H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, before F. B. A. Bourne, Esq., a sitting Judge, was again brought up the case of Dodwell & Co. v. Ernest James Moss.

His Lordship said—This is an originating summons. I presume under Order 54A of the Rules of the Supreme Court in England for the determination of the construction of an injunction of this Court dated October 9th, 1905, restraining Ernest Joseph Moss from carrying on business at Poochow and Colombo.

In answer to question 1, I have to declare that in my opinion Mr. Moss is not restrained by this injunction from doing business at Shanghai, Hankow and Santos. As to what he can do at Santos, looking to the proximity of that place to Poochow where he is restrained, is another matter; e.g. he might be living at Santos and yet in truth and in fact be trading at Poochow. Mr. Moss can read his agreement of November 29th, 1901 with Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., and then apply the moral rule of good conscience and fair dealing, looking to what he has promised.

His Lordship said—
Nil conscire sibi.
This would keep him on the right side of the law, or he can apply to his legal advisers to tell him what he can and what he cannot do at Santos; but he must not expect this Court to decide a hypothetical case, because Courts of Justice are concerned with rights and duties on proved facts in real life.

In answer to 2—I if this question ought to be answered at all—I can only say that, in my opinion the issues raised by the pleadings in regard to the extent in place of the restriction under the agreement of Nov. 29th, 1901, are so far as they were decided by that action are *judicata*, and cannot be reopened. There might of course be other branches by Mr. Moss of his duties under that agreement, which might give Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. a right of action.

No order as to costs.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 11th at 12.25 p.m. the barometer has risen over Japan, and fallen over China, particularly along the E. and N. coasts.

Pressure is low over Manchuria, and also apparently in the neighbourhood of Formosa. Observations from the latter area are, however, lacking this morning. The highest pressure is over the Yangtze.

Fresh N. winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel and strong monsoon over the China Sea.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	SINLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith	About 14th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA Capt. T. H. Hida, R.N.R.	Noon, 15th December	See Special or Call. Advertisement.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	FORMOSA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 19th December	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"HOHOW"	On 12th December.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	On 14th December.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 15th December.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th January.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 9th December, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI via SWATOW AND AMOI	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. Ohta	SUNDAY, 16th Dec., at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,

To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
[1899]

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPE, N.
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	... WEDNESDAY ... 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	... WEDNESDAY ... 19th December
SEYDLITZ	... WEDNESDAY ... 19th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	... WEDNESDAY ... 16th January
GNEISENAU	... WEDNESDAY ... 30th January
PRINZ ALICE	... WEDNESDAY ... 13th February
PRINZ LUDWIG	... WEDNESDAY ... 27th February
ZIETEN	... WEDNESDAY ... 13th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	... WEDNESDAY ... 10th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	... WEDNESDAY ... 24th April
SEYDLITZ	... WEDNESDAY ... 8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Captain H. Kirchner, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 17th Dec. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesser.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

To NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR

261 0 0 242 0 0 222 0 0

To SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN

91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

AND HAMBURG

65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

To NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

115 0 0 79 0 0 42 0 0

VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR

68 0 0 48 0 0 27 0 0

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON

123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers' expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
SANDAKAN	... TUESDAY, 8th Jan.
MANILA	... TUESDAY, 5th Feb.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th JANUARY, at NOON, the Steamship "SANDAKAN," Captain Wendt, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardesser. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class 1st Class 2nd Class

To MANILA ... \$50.00 ... \$30.00 ... \$20.00 ... return \$50.00 ... \$30.00 ...

To NEW GUINEA ... \$23.00 ... \$13.10 ... \$10.00 ... return \$23.00 ... \$13.10 ...

To SYDNEY ... \$23.00 ... \$13.10 ... \$10.00 ... return \$23.00 ... \$13.10 ...

To MELBOURNE ... \$23.10 ... \$13.10 ... \$10.00 ... return \$23.10 ... \$13.10 ...

To YOKOHAMA ... \$30.00 ... \$20.00 ... \$10.00 ... return \$30.00 ... \$20.00 ...

To KOBÉ ... \$35.00 ... \$25.00 ... \$10.00 ... return \$35.00 ... \$25.00 ...

To YOKOHAMA and back from KOBÉ ... \$140.00 ... \$100.00 ...

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer \$37. 0. 0.

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA ... 96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & O.S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "SEYDLITZ" ... Wednesday, 15th Dec.

KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA ... "PRINZ HEINRICH" ... Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZ HEINRICH" ... Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA ... "PRINZ HEINRICH" ... Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & O.S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

1st Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton ... 262. 0. 0.

To Bremen ... 63. 10. 0.

To Paris via Cherbourg ... 65. 0. 0.

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar ... 65. 0. 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current eight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

[1905]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPRESS LINE." Spring 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.
15 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED-SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Dec.	7th J
"TARTAR".....	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 9th Jan.	2nd F
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	4th
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	16th L
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	6,000	THURSDAY, 14th Feb.	4th M.
"ATHENIAN".....	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	16th Mar.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22½ days from YOKOHAMA and 23½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via St. Lawrence £60; via New York £62.
Intermediate on Steamers ... £40, " " £42.
and Last Class Railways ... " " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite "Maka Piar."

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of December	JAPAN	First half of December
TJILWONG	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIMAHY	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1906.

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Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.



SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., LONDON.

AGENTS

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Under-signed GENERAL AGENT

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line

are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS

OF LADING for all the principal ports in

SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-

CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly

service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from

CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight

For Freight and further particulars,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents for China and Japan

Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NOW ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中五十

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1857 TO 31ST DECEMBER,

1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF

TUNG CHI TO THE 32ND YEAR OF

KWANG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum.

Postage \$2 to any part of the World

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 12th to 18th, 1906.

To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 15 sec.

High WATER.

Low WATER.

Day Month Year

Day Month Year

Day Month Year

Day Month Year

Day Month Year

Day Month Year

Day Month Year

Day Month Year

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Day Month Year

Day Month Year</

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Shale*, with the English mail of the 16th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 16th Oct. and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the night of the 7th Nov., and for despatch overland on the early morning of the 14th of November.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow	Hainan	Wednesday, 12th, 9.00 a.m.
Kobe	Kanjo Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 1.15 p.m.
Macao	Honam	Wednesday, 12th, 3.00 p.m.
Amoy and Shanghai	Hohov	Wednesday, 12th, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai	Taisang	Thursday, 13th, 1.15 p.m.
Macao	Honam	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 p.m.
Manila, Kolo, Honolulu and San Francisco	Alcoa	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Rhenania	Friday, 14th, 9.00 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Capri	Friday, 14th, 11.00 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Argonaut	Friday, 14th, 1.15 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Portland	Honam	Friday, 14th, 3.00 p.m.
Macao	Changshai	Friday, 14th, 5.00 p.m.
Yokohama, and Kobe	Loongang	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 a.m.
Amoy and Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 15th, 1.15 p.m.
Sanarag and Sourabaya	Typhoon	Saturday, 15th, 3.00 p.m.
Swatow	Hainan	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 p.m.
Swatow, Kolo, India via Tuticorin	Devanha	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 a.m.
Swatow, Kolo, India via Tuticorin	Honam	Sunday, 16th, 1.15 p.m.
Swatow, Kolo, India via Tuticorin	Yochow	Sunday, 16th, 3.00 p.m.

EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)
on Friday, the 14th inst.

QUOTATIONS ARE.—	ALLOWED TO	DEC. 11TH.
Malwa New	to	per picul.
Malwa Old	to	"
Malwa Older	to	"
Malwa V. Old	to	"
Foran Kowloon	to	"
Foran extra	to	"
Foran New	to	"
Foran Old	to	"
Foran New	to	"
Foran Old	to	"

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
Oct. 26th—*Glenn*, Siberian. 30th—*Helene*, Rickmers. Nov. 6th—*China*, 9th—*Slavonia*, 13th—*Benedict*, Benetton, *Sophie*, Rickmers, *Christiania*, Indraganah, 16th—*Indraganah*, *Achilles*, Glenloch, *Kintuck*, Yarra, *Palermo*, *Wakasa Maru*, 18th—*Silvia* (Ger.), *Carverton*, *Wakasa Maru*, *Rock*, 23rd—*Benedict*, *Bernco*, *Palatka*, *Casco*, *Long*, *Errol*, 27th—*Benedict*, *Calches*, *Glenloch*, *Manila*, *Seydlitz*, 30th—*Canada*, *Awa Maru*, *Salozie*, *Hakata Maru*, Dec. 4th—*Danfa*, *Oyack*, *Hoburg*, *Memnon*, *Nile*, *Princess Alice*, 7th—*Alcinous*, *Australien*, *Dardania*, *Java*, *Silvia* (Ger.).

ARRIVALS AT HOME.
Dec. 7th—*Se. egambie*, *Bengloe*, *Moyvay*.


TO-MORROW
Sale, Japanese Goods, &c., Sales Room, Mr. C. de M. C. Vieira-Ribeiro, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	ON LONDON.
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/3 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/3 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/3 1/2
ON PARIS.	ON PARIS.
Bank Bills, on demand	234
Credit, at 4 months sight	234 1/2
ON GERMANY.	ON GERMANY.
On demand	230 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	ON NEW YORK.
Bank Bills, on demand	54 1/2
Credit, 60 days sight	54 1/2
ON BOMBAY.	ON BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Transfer	166 1/2
Bank, on demand	167
ON CALCUTTA.	ON CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Transfer	166 1/2
Bank, on demand	167
ON SHANGHAI.	ON SHANGHAI.
Bank, at sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	ON YOKOHAMA.
On demand	110
ON MANILA.	ON MANILA.
On demand	110
ON SINGAPORE.	ON SINGAPORE.
On demand	31 p.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.	ON BATAVIA.
On demand	135 1/2
ON RAIPUR.	ON RAIPUR.
On demand	14 p.p.m.
ON BANGKOK.	ON BANGKOK.
On demand	14 p.p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$3.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$46.70
SILVER, per oz.	\$2 1/2

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY.
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SHIPPERS
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., LONDON
AGENTS
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HONGKONG

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, December 11th.

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120.
Banks		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$805, sales & sel.
National B. of China	20	\$47, buyers
Bell's Asbestos R. A.	12a. 6d.	\$7, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$15, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$9.15, buyers
Cotton Mills		
Ewo.	Tls. 53	Tls. 75.
Hongkong	\$10	\$13, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 61.
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 89
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 335, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$8	\$16 1/2, sales
Docks and Wharves		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$80, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$149, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$81	\$161, sellers
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 100	Tls. 107.
Eng. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 222.
Shai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 222.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$22, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$20.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, buyers
H. L. T. Tramways	\$100	\$215.
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$124.
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$235, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$22, sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$14, sales
Insurance		
Cantor	\$50	\$300, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$94, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$65, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$111, buyers
North China	\$25	Tls. 35.
Union	\$100	\$702 1/2
Yancho	\$50	\$160.
Land and Building		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$105, sales
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$111, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$80	\$85, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 25	Tls. 56, new issue
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, sellers
Mining		
Charbonnages	Fee. 250	\$45, nominal
Baobas	19/10	\$80.
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5.
Refineries		
China Sugar	\$100	\$140, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$122, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$22, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$39, sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$27, sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$20	\$80.
Shell Transport Co.	\$10	\$20, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$20, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$12 1/2, buyers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22.
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$5 1/2, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$32.
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$5, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$11.75, buyers
United Asbestos	\$5	\$9, buyers
Do. Foundry	\$10	\$10.

VERNON & SMYTH.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "POWAN," 2,338 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
S.S. "FATSEAN," 2,260 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
S.S. "KINSHAN," 1,985 tons, Captain J. J. Lossius.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 9 p.m. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,383 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 p.m. SUNDAY SPECIAL EXCURSIONS leaving Hongkong at 9.30 a.m., and a Second Departure about 7 p.m.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 p.m. On Sundays at 3 p.m. (See Special Express).

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,128 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain A. McKinnon.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel;
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Sinla* left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst. at 6 a.m., and is due here on the 14th inst. about 10 a.m.
THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent Luitpold* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Monday, the 10th inst. at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 18th inst. a.m.
The I.G.M. str. *Seydlitz* left Colombo on Saturday, the 8th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 13th inst.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and left again at 10 a.m., same day, via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 10 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th inst.
THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Korea* left Yokohama on the 10th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The N.Y.K. str. *Wakasa Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 13th inst.
The Ben Line str. *Benavon*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 8th inst. for this port.
The str. *Kamsang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 5 p.m.
The N.Y.K. str. *Tange Maru* (American Line), left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 16th inst.
The I.G.M. Australian Line str. *Sandakan* left Sydney on Friday, the 23rd Nov. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th Dec.
The str. *Kasato Maru* left Kobe via Kanran on the 10th inst. p.m. for this port, and is due here on or about the 17th inst.
The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s str. *Lyra* sailed from Puget Sound on the 22nd Nov.
The str. *Satsuma* sailed from New York on the 20th Sept.
The str. *Wray Castle* sailed from New York on the 4th Oct.
The str. *San Rera* left New York on the 23rd Oct., and is due here on or about the middle of December.
The str. *Munster Castle* sailed from New York on Nov. 8th for China and Japan.

JUST THE THING FOR XMAS

THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFT. AND THE ONE MOST APPRECIATED BY RELATIVES AND FRIENDS. IS ALWAYS AN ARTICLE OF JEWELLERY.

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HAVE ALL THE LIFE, FIRE AND BRILLIANCY OF REAL DIAMONDS, AND ARE RECOGNISED BY ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY AS A SUBSTITUTE, AND THE ONLY REAL SUBSTITUTE, FOR THE GENUINE STONES.

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Solitaires, Cluster, Marquise, Princess and Gipsy RINGS, the newest real diamond designs in BROOCHES, LINKS, EARRINGS, SCARFINS, STUDS, BRACELETS, HATPINS, etc., set with beautiful scintillating LUCIOS DIAMONDS, and also combinations of these marvellous stones with sapphires, rubies, pearls, emeralds, and opals, all set in substantial guaranteed elegant mountings at

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Former Price

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SHORT TIME ONLY

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FORMERLY 5 DOLLARS

NOW 3 DOLLARS INCLUDING MOUNTINGS

Former Price

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NOW FOR A
SHORT TIME ONLY

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